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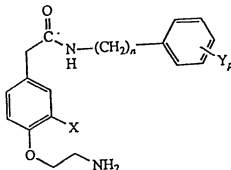
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22 Novel phenylacetamide derivatives and processes for the preparation thereof.

23 The present invention provides novel phenylacetamide derivatives having the following formula



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wherein:

X is a hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino, R^1 , NR^1R^2 , NHR^1 or OR^1 wherein R^1 and R^2 are an optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl, cycloalkyl or benzyl group, respectively; Y, which may be the same or different when p is greater than 1, is a hydrogen, halogen, methylenedioxy, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, R^3 or OR^3 wherein R^3 is an optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl or benzyl group;

n is an integer from 1 to 6; and

p is an integer from 1 to 5; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof which have powerful analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities.

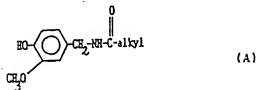
The invention also provides processes for preparing these compounds and pharmaceutical compositions containing them as an active ingredient.

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to novel phenylacetamide derivatives; and more specifically, relates to phenylacetamide derivatives which have powerful anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and processes for the preparation thereof.

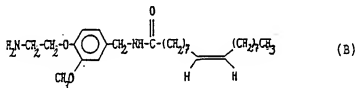
Background of the Invention

Hitherto, it has been known that capsaicin of the following formula(A)

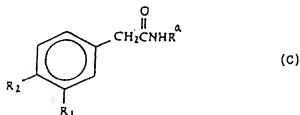


which is present in extract from fruit of a plant belonging to the genus *Cayenne* has an analgesic property. Such natural capsaicin (i. e., trans-8-methyl-N-vanillyl-6-nonenamide) and a synthetic capsaicin (N-vanillyl-nonanamide) have been described in U. S. Patent No. 4,313,958 as an analgesic. Also, similar results of chemical and pharmacological studies have been reported in various references [see, e.g., Yaksh, et al., *Science*, 206, pp 481-483(1979); and *The Alkaloids*, Vol. XXIII, pp 227-299(1984), Academic Press].

Described in EP Publication No. 0,282,127 as having anti-inflammatory or analgesic activity are the aminoethoxybenzylamine derivatives of the following formula(B)

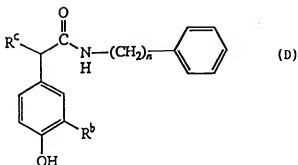


Further, in U. S. Patent No. 4,424,205(EP Publication No. 0,089,710) filed by T. R. LaHann et al. discloses the analgesic and/or anti-irritant compounds of the following formula(C)



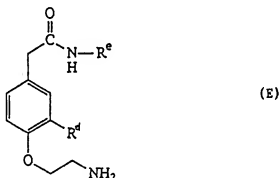
wherein R^a is a linear or branched C_3-C_{11} alkyl, alkynyl or aralkyl group, a linear or branched C_3-C_{22} alkenyl group, or an unbranched or branched C_6-C_{11} cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl group; and one of R_1 and R_2 is OH, the other being OH or H.

U. K. Patent Publication No. 2,168,975 filed by J. M. Janusz also provides aralkanamides having formula(D)



wherein R^b represents H, OH, OCH_3 or OCH_2CH_3 ; R^c represents H or CH_3 ; and n is an integer from 0 to 12.

Gardner et al. generically discloses in U. S. Patent No. 5,045,065 β -aminoethyl-substituted phenyl compounds, including a compound of formula(E):



wherein,

R^d is a hydrogen, or a hydroxy or methoxy group; and

R^e is a C_1 - 24 alkyl group.

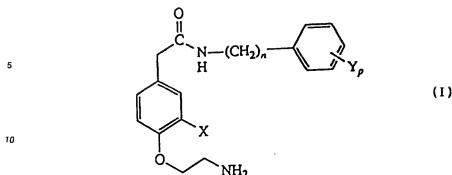
According to the detailed description of the Gardner patent the term "alkyl" is defined to include straight carbon chains optionally substituted with aryl, which is, in turn, defined to include a phenyl optionally substituted with a halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_{16} alkoxy, amino, nitro, cyano, phenyl, benzyl, benzyloxy, trifluoromethyl, formylamino, carboxylate or C_1 - C_6 alkyl group.

Although the Gardner patent discloses alkyl substituted phenyl acetamide derivatives of the above formula(E), it fails to, e.g., describe N-n-alkyl substituted phenyl acetamides with a phenyl group attached to the end of the n-alkyl group.

The foregoing prior art capsaicin derivatives can be characterized by their having a saturated or unsaturated alkyl group of 3 to 24 carbon atoms or an unsubstituted ω -phenyl alkyl group attached to the carbonyl group. These compounds are, however, generally known to have several side-effects: for example, strong irritation, reddening of skin and toxicity.

Summary of the Invention

To ameliorate the afore-mentioned problems, therefore, the present inventors have successfully worked toward the development of novel phenylacetamide derivatives which have powerful analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities with little or much reduced level of irritation and toxicity. Specifically, the invention provides novel phenylacetamide derivatives of the following formula(I)



15 wherein:

X is a hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino, R¹, NR¹R², NHR¹ or OR¹ wherein R¹ and R² are an optionally substituted C₁-s alkyl, cycloalkyl or benzyl group, respectively;

Y, which may be the same or different when p is greater than 1, is a hydrogen, halogen, methylenedioxy, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, R³ or OR³ wherein R³ is an optionally substituted C₁-s alkyl or benzyl group;

20 n is an integer from 1 to 6; and

p is an integer from 1 to 5.

In the context of the present invention and specification, unless otherwise specifically mentioned, the term "phenylacetamide derivatives" shall be taken to include pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

25 In another aspect, the present invention provides processes for the preparation of these compounds and medicinal formulations containing them as an active ingredient.

Detailed Description of the Invention

30 Preferred compounds of the present invention include the compounds of formula(I) wherein X is a hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino or OR¹; Y, which may be identical or different when p is greater than 1, is a hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or R³; n is an integer from 2 to 5; p is an integer from 1 to 3; and R¹ and R³ have the same meanings as defined above.

35 More preferred compounds of the present invention are the compounds of formula(I) wherein X is a halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino or OR¹; Y, which may be identical or different when p is 2, is a hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or R³; n is 3 or 4; p is 1 or 2; and R¹ and R³ are an optionally substituted C₁-s alkyl, respectively.

40 Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds having the formula(I) according to the present invention may be the salts of inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrogen bromide, sodium hydrogen sulfate and carbonic acid, or of organic acids such as formic, acetic, oxalic, benzoic, citric, tartaric, gluconic, gestisic, fumaric and lactobionic acids.

45 The present invention also includes within its scope pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more of the phenyl-acetamide derivatives of formula(I) as active ingredients, in association with a possible pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The term "(pharmaceutical) carrier", as used herein, means one or more compatible solid or liquid filler, diluents or encapsulating materials which are suitable for a human or animal administration. The compatible carriers, as used herein, are the components that do not cause any interactions which substantially reduce the efficacy of the pharmaceutical composition in an ordinary user environment. Possible pharmaceutical carriers must be of sufficiently low toxicity to make them suitable for administration to the subject of treatment.

50 Some examples of substances which can serve as the carrier are sugar, starch, cellulose and its derivatives, powdered tragacanth, malt, gelatin, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, calcium sulfate, vegetable oils, polyols, alginic acid, pyrogen-free water, isotonic saline phosphate buffer solutions, cocoa buffer(suppository base), emulsifier as well as other non-toxic pharmaceutically compatible substances used in other pharmaceutical formulations. Wetting agents and lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate, as well as coloring agents, flavoring agents, excipients, tableting agents, stabilizers, antioxidants and preservatives may also be present. Other compatible additives and ingredients such as pain killers, muscle relaxants may be included in the possible pharmaceutical carrier for use in the compositions of the present invention.

55 The proper pharmaceutical carriers of the present invention are basically determined by the administration route. The compounds of the present invention may be administered by injection, orally and topically. If

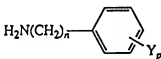
the compound is to be injected, the preferred carrier is the sterile, physiological saline with pH 4. If the compound is to be applied topically, the carrier may preferably comprise those suited for use in creams, gels, tapes and the like. And the pharmaceutical carriers for oral administration may include those suited for tablets and capsules.

- 5 The carrier may comprise, in total, from about 0.1% to about 99.99999 % by weight of the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention, mainly from about 50% to about 99.99999%.

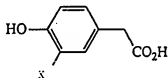
Total single dosages of the compounds of the present invention are generally from about 1 μ g to about 10g. Preferred single dosages are from about 1 μ g to about 3500mg; and more preferred are from about 1 μ g to 1000mg; and most preferred are from about 1 μ g to about 600mg.

- 10 Possible pharmaceutical carriers suitable for the preparation of unit dosage forms for oral administration and injection, and dosage forms for topical application are well-known in the art. Their selection may further depend on secondary considerations such as taste, cost, and/or shelf stability, which are not critical for the purposes of the present invention; and may be made without difficulty by a person skilled in the art.

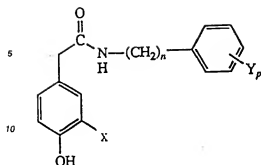
- 15 The phenylacetamide derivatives having the formula(I) according to the present invention may be prepared in accordance with the procedure comprising the steps of: (i) reacting an amine compound of the formula(II) with a para-hydroxyphenylacetic acid of the formula(III) to provide a compound of the formula(IV); (ii) reacting the compound(IV) with 1,2-dibromoethane to provide a compound of the formula(V); (iii) reacting the compound(V) with sodium azide(NaN_3) to provide a compound of the formula(VI); and then (iv) converting the compound(VI) to the compound of the formula(I), as further described below:



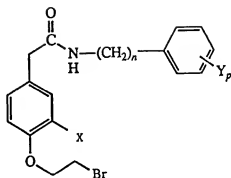
(II)



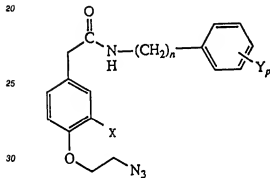
(III)



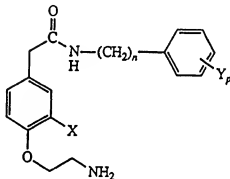
(IV)



(V)



(VI)



(I)

45 In the above process, step(i) may be conducted by heating the reactants at a temperature ranging from 130°C to 160°C for 2 to 5 hours in the presence of a catalyst such as 3Å, 4Å or 5Å, and preferably 4Å, powdered molecular sieve without any solvent.

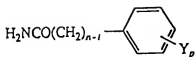
Step(ii) may be conducted in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride(NaH) in a solvent, e.g., tetrahydrofuran, at the boiling point of the solvent.

Step(iii) of the process may be carried out in the presence of a catalyst such as n-tetrabutyl ammonium bromide(n - Bu₄NBr) in a solvent, e.g., benzene, at the boiling temperature of the solvent.

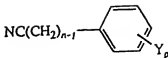
Finally, step(iv) may be carried out by reducing the product from step(iii) in the presence of palladium-on-carbon(Pd-C) as a catalyst under an elevated hydrogen pressure or by reacting the product of step(iii) with triphenylphosphine in the presence of water and the tetrahydrofuran solvent to obtain the compound of the formula(I) wherein X is nitro.

In step(i) above, the compound of the formula(IV) is obtained as an intermediate for preparing the final compound of the present invention; and it is found that the intermediate itself also has analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects.

50 An amine compound of the formula(II) used in preparing the compounds of the present invention as a starting material may be obtained from the compound of the formulae(VII) or from the compound of the formula(VIII)



(VII)



(VIII)

wherein Y, n and p have the same meanings as previously defined, by employing a conventional method such as a reduction method using, e.g., lithium aluminium hydride (LiAlH_4), alane, etc., or a hydrogenation method using a metal such as palladium, Raney nickel as a catalyst. An acid compound of formula (III) is commercially available and also can be prepared using a partial protection method.

Specifically, representative examples of the phenyl acetamide derivatives having formula (I) of the present invention are as follows:

- N-(3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(2-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-phenylpropyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- 20 N-(3-(3-methylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-methylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- 25 N-(3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-ethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- 30 N-(4-phenylbutyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(4-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)butyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(5-phenylpentyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(2-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- 35 N-(3-phenylpropyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-methylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-methylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- 40 N-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- 45 N-(3-(3-ethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(4-phenylbutyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(4-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)butyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(5-phenylpentyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- 50 N-(2-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)ethyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-phenylpropyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-methylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-methylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- 55 N-(3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
- N-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;

N-(3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(3-ethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
 N-(4-phenylbutyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
 5 N-(4-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)butyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
 N-(5-phenylpentyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-aminophenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)phenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-fluorophenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-chlorophenylacetamide;
 10 N-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide;
 15 N-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(3-benzyloxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide;
 N-(3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide; and
 N-(3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)propyl)-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide.

As will be amply demonstrated below, 4-(2-aminoethoxy) phenylacetamide derivatives of the formula(I) according to the present invention, which have various substituents of ω -phenylalkyl group on the carbonyl radical, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, have superior anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities to any compounds known in the prior art.

The following Preparation Examples illustrate how the starting materials can be prepared.

25 Preparation Example 1: Synthesis of 3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propylamine

To a solution of 70.0ml of diethyl malonate dissolved in 400ml of dry ethanol was added 10.0g of metallic sodium. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and cooled to 0°C; and 66.5g of 3,4-dimethylbenzyl chloride was added thereto. This reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature, heated at the boiling temperature for 4 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure to produce residues, which were dissolved in ethyl ether. This ethereal solution was washed with water. To the residues obtained after a further concentration of the organic phase were added 500ml of water and 170g of KOH; and this mixture was heated at the boiling temperature for 24 hours. This mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure until about a half of the amount remained, and 200ml of sulfuric acid was then slowly added thereto. The resultant solution was heated at the boiling temperature for 24 hours, extracted twice with 300ml of ethyl ether and evaporated under reduced pressure to obtain solids, which were recrystallized from boiling hexane to provide 42.1g of 3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propanoic acid as a white solid (yield 55%), having the characteristics of: m.p. 82°C; NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ 2.22(s, 3H, CH₃), 2.24(s, 3H, CH₃), 2.66(t, J = 8Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 2.89(t, J = 8Hz, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.93-7.70(m, 3H, ArH).

40 A mixture of 18.5g of 3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propanoic acid obtained above and 50ml of thionyl chloride was heated to reflux for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure to give residues, which were dissolved in 100ml of ethyl ether. The ethereal solution was added to a mixture of 200ml of ethyl ether, 150ml of water and 50ml of 30% aqueous ammonia solution with stirring. The organic layer was separated and the remaining aqueous layer was extracted twice with 150ml of dichloromethane. The organic layers were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure to give residues, which were dissolved in 150ml of tetrahydrofuran. The solution was added to a mixture of 8.0g of LiAlH₄ and 200ml of tetrahydrofuran; and the resultant solution was heated at the boiling temperature for 6 hours. To this reaction mixture were slowly added 30ml of 30% NaOH aqueous solution and 20ml of water. The tetrahydrofuran layer was separated from the mixture and the remaining solids were dissolved in 300ml of water. The aqueous solution was extracted twice with 200ml of ethyl ether. The previously separated tetrahydrofuran solution and the ethyl ether solution were combined and then concentrated. The residues so obtained were distilled under reduced pressure to obtain 13.4g of 3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propylamine (yield 70%), having the characteristics of: b.p. 140-150°C/0.5mmHg; NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ 1.32 (br s, 2H, NH₂), 1.74(quint, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.23(s, 3H, CH₃), 2.24(s, 3H, CH₃), 2.59(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 2.72(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 6.91-7.06(m, 3H, ArH).

Preparation Example 2: Synthesis of 3-(3-methylphenyl)propylamine

The procedures of Preparation Example 1 were repeated except that 3,4-dimethylbenzyl chloride was replaced with 3-methylbenzyl chloride to obtain the title compound (yield 82%), having the characteristics of: b.p. 150° C/0.3mmHg; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.20(br s, 2H, NH₂), 1.76(m, 2H, CH₂), 2.33(s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.61(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 2.72(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂NH₂), 6.48-7.20(m, 4H, ArH).

Preparation Example 3: Synthesis of 3-(4-methylphenyl)propylamine

The procedures of Preparation Example 1 were repeated except that 3,4-dimethylbenzyl chloride was replaced with 4-methylbenzyl chloride to obtain the title compound (yield 73%), having the characteristics of: b.p. 130° C/0.4mmHg; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.55(br s, 2H, NH₂), 1.75(m, 2H, CH₂), 2.32(s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.61(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 2.72(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂NH₂), 7.01(s, 4H, ArH).

Preparation Example 4: Synthesis of 3-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)propylamine

The procedures of Preparation Example 1 were repeated except that 3,4-dimethylbenzyl chloride was replaced with 3,5-dimethylbenzyl chloride (yield 71%), having the characteristics of: b.p. 150° C/0.3mmHg; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.48(br s, 2H, NH₂), 1.74(quint, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.21(s, 6H, 2ArCH₃), 2.56(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 2.70(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂NH₂), 6.81(s, 3H, ArH).

Preparation Example 5: Synthesis of 2-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)ethylamine

To a solution of 6.8g of 90% sodium cyanide dissolved in 6.5mL of distilled water while being subjected to heating was added a solution of 15.5g of 3,4-dimethylbenzyl chloride in 20mL of dry ethanol; and the resultant mixture was heated at the boiling temperature for 10 hours and then cooled to room temperature. This solution was added to 50mL of distilled water and extracted twice with 150mL of ethyl ether. The organic solvent was removed to obtain 11.5g(yield 79%) of 3,4-dimethylbenzyl cyanide, which was dissolved in 50mL of dry tetrahydrofuran. The organic solution was slowly added to a dispersion of 6.0g of LiAlH₄ suspended in 150mL of dry tetrahydrofuran; and the mixture was heated at the boiling point for 14 hours. This reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature; and 16mL of 1N NaOH and 8mL of distilled water were slowly added thereto. Thereafter, this reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite layer to obtain solids, which were dissolved in a mixture of 250mL of ethyl ether and 250mL of ethyl alcohol and filtered. After the filtrate was basified with 5N NaOH aqueous solution and extracted with dichloromethane (200mL x 2), the solvent was evaporated and distilled under reduced pressure to provide 5.6g(yield 48%) of the title compound.

Preparation Example 6: Synthesis of 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propylamine

A mixture of 6.75g of 4-chlorocinnamic acid and 0.3g of CuSO₄ · 5H₂O dispersed in 50mL of ethyl alcohol was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes; and 23mL of 95% hydrazine was added thereto. This reactant was stirred for 18 hours with air bubbling at the speed of 1L/min. The reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite layer and 30mL of 1N NaOH was added thereto. The solution was washed twice with 30mL of dichloromethane, acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid, extracted with 100mL of ethyl acetate four times and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated to give 6.05g(yield 89%) of 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propanoic acid as a yellow solid.

5.90g of 3-(4-chlorophenyl) propanoic acid obtained above was dissolved in 6mL of thionyl chloride, heated to reflux for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residues thus obtained were dissolved in 100mL of dry ethyl ether and the solution was added dropwise to 150mL of NH₄OH in an ice bath. The resultant solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and extracted twice with 200mL of dichloromethane. The organic phase was washed with 100mL of a saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated to provide 4.62g(yield 78%) of 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propanamide.

4.62g of amide obtained above was dissolved in 50mL of dry tetrahydrofuran; and the solution was slowly added to a dispersion of 2.4g of LiAlH₄ in 150mL of dry tetrahydrofuran with reflux for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, treated with 10mL of 1N NaOH and filtered through a Celite layer to give solids, which were dissolved in 150mL of distilled water and then filtered through a Celite layer. The filtrate so obtained was extracted with ethyl ether(100mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate; concentrated and distilled under reduced pressure to provide 3.12g-(yield 73%) of the title compound as a colorless liquid: b.p. 140° C/3.4mmHg.

Preparation Example 7: Synthesis of 3-(4-fluorophenyl)propylamine

The procedures of Preparation Example 6 were repeated except that 4-chlorocinnamic acid was replaced with 4-fluorocinnamic acid to obtain the title compound, having the characteristics of: NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.35(s, 2H, NH₂), 1.73(m, 2H, CH₂), 2.65(m, 4H, 2CH₂), 6.71(m, 2H, ArH), 7.03(m, 2H, ArH).

Preparation Example 8: Synthesis of 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)propylamine

The procedures of Preparation Example 6 were repeated except that 4-chlorocinnamic acid was replaced with 2,4-dichlorocinnamic acid to obtain the title compound, having the characteristics of: b.p. 116° C/0.75mmHg; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.13(s, 2H, NH₂), 1.81(m, 2H, CH₂), 2.78(m, 4H, 2CH₂), 7.27(m, 3H, ArH)

Preparation Example 9: Synthesis of 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propylamine

The procedures of Preparation Example 6 were repeated except that 4-chlorocinnamic acid was replaced with 3,4-dichlorocinnamic acid to obtain the title compound, having the characteristics of: NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.45(s, 2H, NH₂), 1.72(quint, J = 7.4Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.60(t, J = 7.8Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 2.70(t, J = 7.1Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 7.00(dd, J = 2.1, 8.1Hz, 1N, ArH), 7.26(d, J = 2.0Hz, 1N, ArH), 7.31(d, J = 8.2Hz, 1N, ArH).

20 Preparation Example 10: Synthesis of 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propylamine

To a solution of 10.0g of 3,4-methylenedioxypropionic acid dissolved in 130ml of 10% NaOH and 80ml of distilled water was added 1.0g of 5% Pd-C. This mixture was reacted at 40 psi until the consumption of hydrogen gas was ceased and then filtered through a Celite layer. The filtrate was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid, allowed to be cooled and filtered to give solids. The obtained solids were washed twice with 100ml of cold water and dried to provide 9.8g(yield 97%) of 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) propanoic acid, having the characteristics of: NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 2.62(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.88(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 5.93(s, 2H, CH₂O₂), 6.63-6.76(s, 3H, ArH).

A mixture of 8.23g of the propanoic acid obtained above and 5.3ml of thionyl chloride was heated to reflux for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure to give residues, which were dissolved in 100ml of dry ethyl ether. This solution was slowly added dropwise to 150ml of NH₄OH solution in an ice bath. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, extracted with ether(200ml x 3) and dried over magnesium sulfate; and the solvent was removed therefrom to provide 7.89g(yield 96%) of 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propanamide.

6.0g of the above amide was dissolved in 100ml of dry tetrahydrofuran, which was added dropwise to a suspension of 2.4g of LiAlH₄ in 150ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 hours and 10ml of 1N NaOH was added thereto. The mixture was filtered through a Celite layer to give solids, which were dissolved in 200ml of distilled water. This solution was extracted twice with 200ml of ethyl ether. The combined organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate, concentrated and distilled under reduced pressure to provide 4.71g(yield 85%) of 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) propylamine, having the characteristics of: NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.34 (br s, 2H, NH₂), 1.72(m, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.57(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.71(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 5.91(s, 2H, CH₂O₂), 6.59-6.74(s, 3H, ArH).

Preparation Example 11: Synthesis of 3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)propylamine

The procedures described in Preparation Example 10 above were repeated except that 3,4-methylenedioxypropionic acid was replaced with 3-trifluoromethylcinnamic acid to obtain the title compound, having the characteristics of: NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.40-2.10(m, 4H, CH₂, NH₂), 2.40-2.90(m, 4H, 2CH₂), 7.30(s, 4H, ArH).

Preparation Example 12: Synthesis of 3-(3-benzoyloxyphenyl)propylamine

The procedures described in Preparation Example 10 above were repeated except that 3,4-methylenedioxypropionic acid was replaced with 3-benzoyloxypropionic acid to obtain the title compound.

Preparation Example 13: Synthesis of 3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propylamine

The procedures described in Preparation Example 10 above were repeated except that 3,4-

methylenedioxybenzoic acid was replaced with 3-methoxycinnamic acid to obtain the title compound, having the characteristics of: NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.24(s, 2H, CH₂), 1.72 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.61(m, 4H, 2CH₂), 3.68(s, 3H, OCH₃), 6.71(m, 3H, ArH), 7.18(m, 1H, ArH).

5 Preparation Example 14: Synthesis of 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)propylamine

The procedures described in Preparation Example 10 above were repeated except that 3,4-methylenedioxybenzoic acid was replaced with 3,4-dimethoxycinnamic acid to obtain the title compound (yield 73%).

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Preparation Example 15: Synthesis of 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propylamine

The procedures described in Preparation Example 10 above were repeated except that 3,4-methylenedioxybenzoic acid was replaced with 4-methoxycinnamic acid to obtain the title compound (yield 94%), having the characteristics of: NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.21(s, 2H, NH₂), 1.71 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.57(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.69(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.75(s, 3H, OCH₃), 6.81-7.10(m, 4H, ArH).

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Preparation Example 16: Synthesis of 4-(3-methylphenyl)butylamine

20 A mixture of 14.0g of 3-methylbenzyl chloride and 50.0g of ethyl acrylate dissolved in 300ml of dry toluene was heated to 110 °C. Separatively, 3.0g of 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile(AIBN) and 32.0g of tri-n-butyltin hydride were dissolved in 200ml of dry toluene, which was added to the above mixture over a period of 2 hours. This reaction mixture was further heated at the boiling temperature for 2 hours and then cooled to the ambient temperature. The residues obtained after removing the solvent from the mixture were purified by silica gel column chromatography to provide ethyl 4-(3-methylphenyl)butanoate.

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Hereeto was introduced 100ml of 10% KOH aqueous solution; and the mixture was heated at the boiling temperature for 12 hours. The organic layer was washed with 50ml of ethyl ether, and the aqueous layer was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl ether(100ml x 3). The organic solvent was removed under a reduced pressure to provide 9.6g(yield 55%) of 4-(3-methylphenyl)butanoic acid in the form of an emulsion.

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A mixture of 3.3g of 4-(3-methylphenyl)butanoic acid obtained above and 10ml of thionyl chloride was heated at the boiling point for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain residues, which were dissolved in 50ml of ethyl ether. This solution was added to a mixture of 80ml of ethyl ether, 300ml of water and 20ml of 30% aqueous ammonia solution with stirring. The organic layer was extracted with dichloromethane(50ml x 2). The combined organic layer was evaporated under reduced pressure to give residues, which were dissolved in 40ml of tetrahydrofuran. This solution was mixed with a mixture of 0.94g of LiAlH₄ and 60ml of tetrahydrofuran, which reaction mixture was then heated at the boiling point for 5 hours. To the above mixture was slowly added 10ml of 10% NaOH solution. The tetrahydrofuran layer was separated; and the residues were dissolved in 100ml of water. This aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl ether(50ml x 2). The ethyl ether layer and the separated tetrahydrofuran layer were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residues so obtained were distilled under reduced pressure to provide 1.48g(yield 79%) of the title compound, having the characteristics of: b.p. 145-150 °C/0.35mmHg; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.49 (m, 2H, NH₂), 1.59-1.67(m, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.33(s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.59 (t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 2.70(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, NHCH₂), 6.97-7.20(m, 4H, ArH).

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Preparation Example 17: Synthesis of 4-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)butylamine

The title compound was prepared according to the procedures described in Preparation Example 16 above except for using 3,5-dimethylbenzyl chloride instead of 3-methylbenzyl chloride.

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Preparation Example 18: Synthesis of 3-benzyloxy-4-hydroxyphenyl-acetic acid

To a solution of 5.79g of 3,4-dihydroxyphenyl acetic acid ethyl ester dissolved in dry acetone were added 4.48g of potassium carbonate and 4.15ml of benzyl bromide. The mixture was heated to reflux until the starting materials were exhausted; and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the residues thus obtained was added 50ml of water; and the mixture was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to obtain residues, which were purified by chromatography to

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provide 3.80g (yield 45%) of 3-benzyloxy-4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid ethyl ester, having the characteristics of: NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.24(t, J = 7Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.45(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 4.12(q, J = 7Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.05-(s, 2H, CH₂Ph), 6.77-7.35(m, 6H, ArH).

5.35g of the ester obtained above was added to a mixture of 50ml of water and 1.49g of sodium hydroxide. The resultant solution was refluxed for 2.5 hours, acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid and evaporated under reduced pressure to give solids, which were purified by Soxhlet extraction apparatus to provide 4.27g (yield 89%) of the desired compound as a yellow solid, having the characteristics of: m.p. 130-133° C; NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 3.45(s, 2H, CH₂Ar), 5.09 (s, 2H, OCH₂), 6.75-7.40(m, 6H, ArH).

The following Examples illustrate how some of the compounds of formula(I) can be prepared.

Example 1: Synthesis of N-[3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl]-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide

Step 1) Synthesis of N-[3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl]-4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenylacetamide

A mixture of 1.39g of 3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propylamine obtained in Preparation Example 1, 1.50g of 4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenylacetic acid and 0.60g of powdered 4Å molecular sieve was stirred for 4 hours at a temperature within the range of 150-160° C and dissolved in 10ml of dichloromethane. The resultant mixture was purified by column chromatography to provide 2.43g (yield 90%) of the title compound, having the characteristics of: NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.72(m, 2H, CH₂), 2.21(s, 6H, 2ArCH₃), 2.49(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 3.22(q, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 3.47(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 3.87(s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.44 (s, 1H, NH), 5.78(s, 1H, OH), 6.68-7.04(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 2) Synthesis of N-[3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl]-4-(2-bromoethoxy)3-methoxyphenylacetamide

The amide obtained in step 1 1.80 g was dissolved in a mixed solvent of 60ml of tetrahydrofuran and 10ml of 2,2-dibromoethane; and then 2.2g of 50% NaH was added thereto. The reaction mixture was heated at the boiling temperature for 12 hours and charged into 200ml of water. This was extracted with dichloromethane(150ml x 2) and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The residue so obtained was purified by column chromatography and recrystallized from dichloromethane-hexane to provide 1.53g (yield 63%) of the title compound, having the characteristics of: m.p. 105° C; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.73 (quint, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.21(s, 6H, 2ArCH₃), 2.50(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 3.22(q, J = 7Hz, 2H, NCH₂), 3.48(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 3.66(t, J = 6Hz, 2H, CH₂Br), 3.86(s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.32(t, J = 6Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.38(br s, 1H, NH), 6.73-7.05(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 3) Synthesis of N-[3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl]-4-(2-azidoethoxy)3-methoxyphenylacetamide

To a solution containing 1.16g of 4-(2-bromoethoxy)phenylacetamide compound obtained in step 2 dissolved in 20ml of benzene were added 0.90g of NaN₃ and 0.17g of n-Bu₄NBr. The reaction mixture was heated at the boiling temperature for 24 hours, diluted with 100ml of dichloromethane and washed with 100ml of water. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give residues, which were purified by column chromatography and recrystallized from dichloromethane-hexane to provide 1.03g (yield 97%) of the title compound, having the characteristics of: m.p. 105° C; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.73 (quint, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.22(s, 6H, 2ArCH₃), 2.50(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 3.23(q, J = 7Hz, 2H, NCH₂), 3.49(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 3.64(t, J = 5Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 3.86(s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.18(t, J = 5Hz, 2H, CH₂N₃), 5.40(br s, 1H, NH), 6.73-7.06(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 4) Synthesis of N-[3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl]-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenylacetamide

To a solution containing 1.00g of 4-(2-azidoethoxy)-phenylacetamide Compound obtained in step 3 dissolved in 100ml of ethyl acetate was added 0.30g of 10% Pd-C. This reaction mixture was reacted for 5 hours at the hydrogen pressure of about 40 psi, filtered through a Celite layer to remove Pd-C and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The residues so obtained were recrystallized from dichloromethane-hexane to provide 0.88g (yield 94%) of the desired compound, having the characteristics of: m.p. 125° C; NMR(CDCl₃) δ 1.72(m, 4H, CH₂, NH₂), 2.21(s, 6H, 2ArCH₃), 2.49(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, ArCH₂), 3.11(q, J = 5Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 3.22(q, J = 7Hz, 2H, NCH₂), 3.49(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 3.85(s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.04(t, J = 5Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 5.42(br s, 1H, NH), 6.71-7.03(m, 6H, ArH).

Examples 2 to 35

In accordance with the procedures described in Example 1, further compounds were prepared. Their particulars are as shown in Table 1.

Example 36: Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide

Step 1) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-3-benzyloxy-4-hydroxyphenylacetamide

The procedures described in step 1 of Example 1 were repeated except that 4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenylacetic acid was replaced with 3-benzyloxy-4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid to obtain the title compound (yield 87%), having the characteristics of: m.p. 63-66 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.70(m, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.19(s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.45(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.18(q, J = 5.1Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 3.41(s, 2H, CH₂Ar), 5.02(s, 2H, CH₂), 5.63(b, 1H, NH), 6.68-7.35(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 2) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-3-benzyloxy-4-(2-bromoethoxy)phenylacetamide

The procedures described in step 2 of Example 1 were repeated to obtain the title compound (yield 85%) having the characteristics of: m.p. 73-75 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.64(m, J = 6.5Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.22(s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.50(t, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.19(q, J = 6.7Hz, 2H, CH₂NH), 3.45(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 3.65(t, J = 6.4Hz, 2H, CH₂Br), 4.35(t, J = 6.4Hz, 2H, CH₂O), 5.14(s, 2H, OCH₂Ph), 5.25(b, 1H, NH), 6.73-7.47(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 3) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-3-benzyloxy-4-(2-azidoethoxy)phenylacetamide

The procedures described in step 3 of Example 1 were repeated to obtain the title compound (yield 84%), having the characteristics of: m.p. 105-106 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.64(m, J = 6.5Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.21(s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.49(t, J = 8Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.20(q, J = 6.8Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 3.45(s, 2H, CH₂Ar), 3.61(t, J = 5.8Hz, 2H, CH₂N₃), 4.20(t, J = 5.1Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.11(s, 2H, OCH₂Ph), 5.30(b, 1H, NH), 6.74-7.45(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 4) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-hydroxyphenylacetamide

The procedures described in step 4 of Example 1 were repeated to obtain the title compound (yield 87%), having the characteristics of: m.p. 144-147 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.65(m, J = 6.6Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.10(s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.40(t, J = 8Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.95(t, J = 5Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 3.18(m, J = 6.7Hz, 2H, CH₂NCO), 3.35(s, 2H, CH₂Ar), 3.92(t, J = 5Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.85(b, 1H, NH), 6.68-7.31(m, 6H, ArH).

Examples 37 to 39

In accordance with the procedures described in Example 36, various compounds were prepared. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 40: Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide

Step 1) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenylacetamide

A mixture of 7.0g of 4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenylacetic acid and 8.11g of (COCl)₂ suspended in 15ml of dichloromethane was heated to reflux for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure to give residues, which were dissolved in dichloromethane. Hereto 4.14g of triethylamine and 6.37g of 3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propylamine were added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The solvent was evaporated off and the obtained residues were purified by chromatography and recrystallized from dichloromethane/hexane to provide 10.98g (yield 90%) of the title compound, having the characteristics of: m.p. 103 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.77(m, J = 7Hz, 2H, CCH₂C), 2.23(s, 6H, CH₃), 2.55(t, J = 8Hz, 2H, CH₂Ar), 3.15(t, J = 5.0Hz, 2H, CH₂NH₂), 3.29(q, J = 6.7Hz, 2H, NHCH₂), 3.46 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 4.15(t, J = 5.0Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.40(b, 1H, NH), 6.86-7.75(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 2) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-(2-bromoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide

The procedures described in step 2 of Example 1 were repeated to obtain the title compound (yield 94%), having the characteristics of: m.p. 93 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ 1.80(quint, J = 7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.23

(s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.57(t, J=8Hz, 2H, CH₂Ar(CH₃)₂), 3.25(q, J=6.8Hz, 2H, CH₂NH), 3.46(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 3.68(t, J=6.5Hz, 2H, CH₂Br), 3.45 (t, J=6.5Hz, 2H, CH₂O), 5.38(br, 1H, NH), 6.86-7.72(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 3) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-(2-azidoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide

The procedures described in step 3 of Example 1 were repeated to obtain the title compound (yield 97%), having the characteristics of: m.p. 89 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ 1.80(quint, J=7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.27-(s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.57(t, J=8Hz, 2H, 2CH₃), 3.27(q, J=6.8Hz, 2H, CH₂NCO), 3.48(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 3.69(t, J=4.9Hz, 2H, CH₂N₂), 4.27(t, J=4.9Hz, 2H, CH₂O), 5.40(br, 1H, NH), 6.88-7.75(m, 6H, ArH).

Step 4) Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide

The procedures described in step 4 of Example 1 were repeated to obtain the title compound (yield 94%), having the characteristics of: m.p. 98 °C; NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ 1.72(quint, J=7Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.20-(s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.48(t, J=8Hz, 2H, 2CH₃), 3.10(t, J=5.2Hz, 2H, CH₂NH₂), 3.20(q, J=6.7Hz, 2H, CH₂NCO), 3.42(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 4.03(t, J=5.2Hz, 2H, CH₂O), 5.44(br, 1H, NH), 6.52-7.29(m, 6H, ArH).

Examples 41-49

Further compounds of the formula(I) were prepared in accordance with the procedures described in Example 40. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 50: Synthesis of N-{3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)propyl}-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-nitrophenylacetamide

To a solution of 885mg of azide compound obtained in step 3 of Example 40 dissolved in 6ml of tetrahydrofuran was added 437mg of triphenylphosphine. This reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and 0.1ml of water was added thereto. This mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The residue was purified by chromatography and recrystallized from dichloromethane/hexane to provide 525mg (yield 82%) of the desired compound as a yellow precipitate, having the characteristics of: m.p. 98 °C; NMR (CDCl₃, 200MHz) δ 1.77(m, J=7Hz, 2H, CCH₃C), 2.23(s, 6H, CH₃), 2.55(t, J=8Hz, 2H, CH₂Ar), 3.15(t, J=5.0Hz, 2H, CH₂NH₂), 3.29 (q, J=6.7Hz, 2H, NHCH₂), 3.48(s, 2H, CH₂CO), 4.15(t, J=5.0Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 5.40(br s, 1H, NH), 6.86-7.75(m, 6H, ArH).

Examples 51-56

Further compounds were prepared in accordance with the procedures described in Example 50. The results are shown in Table 1.

The following Use Examples illustrate how some of the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be prepared.

Use Example 1

Tablets were prepared by using conventional methods, e.g., mixing and direct compression, and formulated as follows:

Ingredients	mg per tablet
The Compound of Example 1	10
Compressible sugar(Di-pac)	400
Sodium starch glycolate	35
Silica Gel(Sylloid 244)	15

One tablet was administered orally to a patient (male; age: 42; weight: 67kg) in need of analgesia two times daily to successfully provide the effect of general analgesia.

Use Example 2

Capsules for oral administration were prepared by combining the following ingredients:

Ingredients	Amount
The Compound of Example 8	20mg
Sesame oil	100ml

The compound of Example 8 was dissolved in sesame oil with the aid of sonication and was packaged in soft gelatin capsules using the common methods known in the art. Two of the resulting capsules, each containing 27mg of the composition, were administered to a 63Kg male (age: 35) in need of treatment, producing the effects of analgesia and reducing inflammation.

Use Example 3

Syrup for oral administration was prepared by combining the following ingredients:

Ingredients	Amount
The Compound of Example 1	250g
Benzoic Acid Solution	20ml
Compound Tartrative Solution	10ml
Water for preparations	20ml
Lemon syrup	200ml
Syrup	to 1000ml

The above ingredients were mixed to produce a syrup which was packaged under a sterile condition in 6 oz. bottles. One teaspoon of this formulation was administered to a 70kg male adult (age: 27), reducing inflammation and producing analgesia.

Use Example 4

Injectable compositions were prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
<u>Composition 1:</u>	
The Compound of Example 8	0.01%
Aqueous Acetic Acid(1.30%)	95.45%
Dextrose	4.54%
<u>Composition 2:</u>	
The Compound of Example 8	0.05%
Aqueous Sodium Acetate(1.18%)	85.95%
Aqueous Acetic Acid(2.0%)	10.00%
Benzyl alcohol	4.04%

The injection of 0.05ml of Composition 2 prior to oral surgery for a third molar extraction of a female adult (weight: 52kg; age: 29) successfully provided local anesthesia during the surgery.

Use Example 5

A composition for topical administration was prepared by combining the following ingredients:

Ingredients	Amount
The Compound of Example 1	4g
Glycerol	12ml
Purified water	200ml

The compound of Example 1 was dissolved in a solution containing the other ingredients. Application of 0.4ml of the resulting liquid to a 80cm² portion of the forearm of a 60kg male adult produced local analgesia which lasted for two days. Little or no skin irritation was observed.

Tests of the activity

Physiological activities of the compounds prepared above were measured by employing the following methods.

1. Writhing Test

1) Animals tested

The KTC-ICR mice derived from Charles River Breeding Laboratory in the United States and provided by Experimental Animal Laboratory of Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology were used as test animals. The mice subjected to the testing of those end products prepared in Examples 1 to 35 had a body weight of 20 to 25g; and those used for the testing of the compounds synthesized in Examples 36 to 56 had a weight ranging from 10 to 15g. They were tested after having been adjusted to the testing environment for a week. Food and water were given freely; and illumination was maintained on a 12-hour cycle.

2) Testing method

Experiments were performed in two ways: that is, the acetic acid induced writhing test and the phenyl-1,4-benzoquinone(PBQ) induced writhing test.

Solutions for the acetic acid induced writhing test were prepared by dissolving one of the end products prepared in Examples 1 to 35 in a saline solution containing 1% by weight of Tween 80 to have a concentration of 5mg/ml and diluting it serially with the saline solution. The test solutions were administered orally in a dose of 0.3ml per 30g of body weight, using the 5 ICR mice for each test. 60 minutes later, 0.9% acetic acid solution was administered intraperitoneally in a dose of 0.1ml per 30g of body weight. 3 minutes thereafter, the number of writhings generated during a period of 10 minutes due to the administration of acetic acid was measured. For comparison purpose, initially, saline solution alone was administered orally to the control group. 60 minutes thereafter, 0.9% acetic acid solution was administered intraperitoneally to the control group.

Alternatively, solutions for the PBQ induced writhing test were prepared by dissolving one of the products synthesized in Examples 36 to 56 in a mixture of Tween 80, alcohol and distilled water (1:5:94); and administered orally to the 5 ICR mice for each test in a dose of 0.3ml per 30g of body weight. 60 minutes later, 0.02% PBQ solution was administered intraperitoneally in a dose of 0.1ml per 30g of body weight of the test animals. 5 minutes thereafter, at the temperature of 40°C, the number of writhings occurred during a period of 5 minutes due to the PBQ solution administered was measured. For comparison, only the mixture of Tween 80, alcohol and distilled water was administered orally to the control group; and, after 60 minutes, the PBQ solution was administered intraperitoneally to the control group in the same manner as mentioned above.

3) Measurement of analgesic effect

The number of writhings suffered by the test group was compared with that of the control group; and the analgesic effect was measured in terms of the percentage of inhibition of writhing(I. W.).

$$I. W. (\%) = \frac{A - B}{A} \times 100$$

A: the number of writhings suffered by the control group,

B: the number of writhings suffered by the test group.

The amount of a test compound which is required in reducing the frequency of writhings to the 50% level of that generated by the control group, i.e., $B = 0.5A$ or $I.W. = 50\%$, is designated as ED_{50} ; therefore, a lower value of ED_{50} represents a higher analgesic effect of the tested compound. These ED_{50} values for the test compounds are shown in the last column of Table 1.

The first column of Table 1 represents the number of each Example; n,Yp and X expressed in cols. 2 to 4 have the same meanings as defined in Formula(I); the data contained in cols. 5 to 7 describes the respective yield and melting point of the intermediates, i.e., compounds of the formulae(IV), (V) and (VI), employed in preparing the final product of formula(I), whose yield and melting point are stated in the eighth column.

Table 1

Example	n	Y _p	X	Formula(IV)		Formula(V)		Formula(VI)		Formula(I)		ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)
				Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	
1	3	3,4-Nez	OMe	90%,	- ^a 1	63%,	105°C	97%,	105°C	94%,	105°C	0.08
2	3	3,4-Nez	H	90%,	100°C	67%,	97°C	98%,	105°C	94%,	92°C	3.98
3	3	3,4-Nez	F	88%,	-	82%,	97°C	93%,	83°C	96%,	69°C	2.95
4	3	3,4-Nez	Cl	82%,	109°C	90%,	105°C	89%,	101°C	93%,	71°C	4.78
5	3	H	OMe	-	-	56%,	111°C	94%,	89°C	95%,	104°C	2.5
6	3	H	OMe	96%,	-	48%,	94°C	86%,	64°C	84%,	64°C	0.20
7	3	H	OMe	92%,	88°C	51%,	104°C	96%,	77°C	93%,	99°C	0.79
8	3	3-Me	OMe	91%,	-	48%,	116°C	98%,	87°C	86%,	88°C	0.07
9	3	3-Me	H	80%,	88°C	66%,	95°C	88%,	79°C	84%,	88°C	26.3
10	3	3-Me	F	88%,	78°C	78%,	86°C	97%,	55°C	98%,	-	2.3

Table 1(continued)

Example	n	Yp	X	Formula(IV)		Formula(V)		Formula(VI)		Formula(I)		ED ₅₀ (mg/Kg)
				Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	
11	3	3-Me	Cl	96%,	91°C	75%,	84°C	98%,	58°C	97%,	-	42.6
12	3	4-Me	OMe	95%,	-	82%,	139°C	95%,	112°C	92%,	119°C	1.73
13	3	4-Me	H	88%,	140°C	87%,	118°C	98%,	104°C	54%,	91°C	7.9
14	3	4-Me	F	92%,	155°C	72%,	94°C	80%,	79°C	76%,	77°C	0.01
15	3	4-Me	Cl	90%,	133°C	91%,	113°C	99%,	99°C	45%,	78°C	4.7
16	3	3,5-Mez	OMe	95%,	-	60%,	109°C	77%,	90°C	75%,	90°C	4.6
17	3	3,5-Mez	H	65%,	75°C	70%,	114°C	80%,	83°C	82%,	99°C	3.16
18	3	3,5-Mez	F	90%,	105°C	95%,	91°C	94%,	65°C	75%,	98°C	0.02
19	3	3,5-Mez	Cl	92%,	-	70%,	89°C	84%,	68°C	94%,	99°C	123
20	2	3,5-Mez	OMe	78%,	-	60%,	130°C	-	109°C	87%,	118°C	0.77

Table 1(continued)

Example	n	Y _p	X	Formula(IV)		Formula(V)		Formula(VI)		Formula(I)		ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)
				Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	
21	3	4-Cl	OMe	98%,	-	64%,	118°C	93%,	95°C	92%,	121°C	0.40
22	3	4-Cl	H	90%,	81°C	98%,	108°C	93%,	97°C	95%,	92°C	0.03
23	3	4-Cl	F	75%,	-	95%,	74°C	82%,	63°C	41%,	91°C	0.07
24	3	4-Cl	Cl	77%,	136°C	83%,	95°C	92%,	77°C	94%,	77°C	0.04
25	3	4-F	OMe	-	-	-	-	80%,	-	-	-	-
26	3	2,4-Cl ₂	OMe	89%,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	3	3,4-Cl ₂	OMe	84%,	-	68%,	102°C	80%,	108°C	75%,	114°C	0.66
28	3	3,4-(CH ₂ O) ₂	OMe	84%,	-	67%,	125°C	94%,	112°C	92%,	106°C	0.8
29	3	3-CF ₃	OMe	98%,	-	62%,	104°C	95%,	92°C	91%,	90°C	1.54
30	3	3-OMe	OMe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25

Table 1(continued)

Example	n	Yp	X	Formula(IV)		Formula(V)		Formula(VI)		Formula(I)		ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)
				Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	
31	3	3-OCH ₂ Ph	OMe	65%,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.8
32	3	3,4-(OMe) ₂	OMe	93%,	-	61%, 126°C	93%, 86°C	91%, 126°C	-	-	-	-
33	4	3-Me	OMe	91%,	-	65%, 92°C	98%, 63°C	90%, 107°C	1.54	-	-	1.54
34	4	3-Me	H	84%,	85°C	84%, 92°C	81%, 83°C	89%, 113°C	3.3	-	-	3.3
35	4	3,4-Me ₂	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.44
36	3	3,4-Me ₂	OH	87%,	66°C	85%, 75°C	84%, 106°C	87%, 147°C	0.49	-	-	0.49
37	3	3-Me	OH	89%,	-	87%, 93°C	97%, 96°C	92%, dec.	-	-	-	-
38	3	4-OMe	OH	66%,	-	85%, 118°C	57%, 112°C	61%, 125°C	-	-	-	-
39	3	3,4-(CH ₂ O) ₂	OH	47%,	-	-	-	115°C	-	-	-	-
40	3	3,4-Me ₂	NH ₂	90%,	103°C	94%, 93°C	97%, 89°C	94%, 98°C	22.7	-	-	22.7

Table 1(continued)

Example	n	Yp	X	Formula(IV)		Formula(V)		Formula(VI)		Formula(I)		ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)
				Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	Yield	m.p.	
41	2	H	NH ₂	86%, 90%,	85°C	85%, -	121°C	90%, 98%,	78°C	99%, 93%,	243°C	-
42	3	H	NH ₂	97%,	85°C	83%,	96°C	98%, 95°C	70°C	93%, 99%,	96°C	75.9
43	4	H	NH ₂	77%,	91°C	87%,	93°C	99%,	80°C	94%,	245°C	-
44	5	H	NH ₂	-	97°C	88%,	58°C	94%,	50°C	97%,	74°C	101
45	3	3-Me	NH ₂	82%,	90°C	81%,	58°C	99%,	115°C	99%,	249°C	77.6
46	3	4-Cl	NH ₂	85%,	132°C	84%,	78°C	99%,	101°C	99%,	238°C	37.8
47	3	4-F	NH ₂	94%,	115°C	99%,	55°C	99%,	89°C	99%,	240°C	7.18
48	3	3,4-Cl ₂	NH ₂	83%,	94°C	87%,	112°C	94%,	75°C	93%,	190°C	-
49	3	3-CF ₃	NH ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	82%,	98°C	22.5
50	3	3,4-Mez	NO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1(continued)

Example	n	Yp	X	Formula(IV)		Formula(V)		Formula(VI)		Formula(I)		ED ₅₀ (mg/Kg)
				Yield	m.p	Yield	m.p	Yield	m.p	Yield	m.p	
51	2	II	NO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	82%, 98°C	-	22.5
52	4	II	NO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	65%, 104°C	-	-
53	5	H	NO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	54%, 98°C	-	-
54	3	4-F	NO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	3	3,4-Cl ₂	NO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	40%, 83°C	-	-
56	3	3-CF ₃	NO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	62%, 60°C	-	-
NE-21610*2												>300

*1 "-," signs represent data not available.

*2 N-[4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-methoxybenzyl]oleamide, The Procter & Gamble Company (covered in USP 5,045,565)

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

55 2. Behavior Analysis

In order to monitor a harmful side-effect or toxicity of the compounds having the formula(I), various behavioral changes in the test animals were observed. After the test and the control solutions were

administered to the animals, such symptoms as sedation, ptosis, dyspnoea, vasodilation, convulsion, salivation and urination were observed and the level of such changes was represented by a numbering system: that is, the normal value of the last three behaviors (i.e., urination, convulsion and salivation) is 0; and that of the others (i.e., sedation, ptosis, dyspnea and vasodilation) is 4. The higher the number is, the greater the side effects are. The test results for some of the compounds are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Compounds		Behavior						
Example	dose	Sedation	Ptosis	Dyspnoea	Vasodilation	Convulsion	Salivation	Urination
36	2.0mg/Kg	7	6	5	4	0	0	0
	0.6mg/Kg	5	4	4	4	0	0	0
	0.2mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
40	60mg/Kg	6	6	4	4	0	0	0
	20mg/Kg	4	5	4	4	0	0	0
	6.7mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
42	200mg/Kg	5	7	5	4	0	0	0
	100mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	50mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
44	200mg/Kg	6	6	4	4	0	0	0
	66.7mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	22.2mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
45	60mg/Kg	6	7	7	4	0	0	0
	20mg/Kg	4	5	4	4	0	0	0
	6.7mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0

Table 2(continued)

Compounds		Behavior						
Example	dose	Sedation	Ptosis	Dyspnoea	Vasodilatation	Convulsion	Salivation	Urination
46	50mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	25mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	10mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
47	50mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	25mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	10mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
48	100mg/Kg	5	5	5	4	0	0	0
	50mg/Kg	5	4	4	4	0	0	0
	25mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
50	100mg/Kg	7	7	4	4	0	0	0
	33.3mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	11.1mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
NE-21610	100mg/Kg	7	7	6	4	2	0	0
	50mg/Kg	5	5	4	4	0	0	0
	25mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
	10mg/Kg	4	4	4	4	0	0	0

3. Randal-Selitto Test

Randal-Selitto Test was carried out by following the method described in Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. 11, 409(1957).

Male albino rats(120-170g) of the Charles River Sprague-Dawley strain were used Inflammation was

produced by the injection of 0.1ml of a 20% suspension of Brewer's yeast into the plantar surface of the rat's hind foot. Thresholds were determined using a modified apparatus described in Winter and Flataker(J. Pharm. Exp. Ther. 148, 373(1965)).

The pain threshold was measured as the pressure in mmHg required to induce the desired response(a sharp audible squeak and/or struggle) when the pressure was applied to the foot. Air pressure from an air line was admitted through a needle valve to a 20ml glass syringe and to a pressure gauge which was connected by a T-tube. The syringe was mounted with the plunger downward to which was connected a short bullet-shaped Teflon peg. The pressure was applied to the foot of the rat at the rate of 10 mmHg per second. Drug was given 2 hours after the yeast injection. Two hours after the drug administration, threshold response was determined. The results were compared with the results obtained from the yeast-treated, saline control group, as shown in Table 3.

The analgesic activity was determined in terms of the percentage of inhibition of response:

$$\text{Inhibition(\%)} = \frac{\text{Threshold of the treated group} - \text{Threshold of the control group}}{\text{Threshold of the control group}} \times 100$$

The compound of Example 1, administered two hours after yeast injection and one hour before the test at a dose of 5mg/kg perorally, caused an inhibition of yeast induced hyperalgesia.

Table 3

Compound	Dose(mg/Kg)	Number of rats	Inhibition(%)
Aspirin ¹	100(s. c.)	10	80.1
Ketoprofen ²	10(p. o.)	8	62.1
Morphine ³	3(s. c.)	8	391.7
Example 1	5(p. o.)	5	247.4
Example 1-HCl	1.5(s. c.)	8	248.3

1. Bayer, USP 3,235,583

2. Rhone-Poulenc, USP 3,641,127

3. USP 2,740,787

4. Tail-flick Test

The tail flick assay of D'Amour and Smith(J. Pharm. Exp. Ther. 72, 74(1941)) was modified for use with mice. Radiant heat was applied using a beam of high-intensity light focused on a tail spot. The response time, defined as the interval between the onset of the stimulus and the tail flick, was measured electronically(to the nearest 0.1 second). The beam intensity was set at a level giving a mean control reaction time of 3.8±0.4 seconds. Animals that did not flick their tails within 15 seconds were removed and assigned a 15-second response latency.

The inhibition rates(analgesic effects) of the compound of Example 1 and standard compounds are shown in Table 4. The percentage of inhibition was determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Inhibition(\%)} = \frac{\text{Reaction time of the treated group} - \text{Reaction time of the control group}}{\text{Reaction time of the control group}} \times 100$$

Morphine used as reference was active in this test; but nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs were ineffective. The results show that the compound of Example 1 is more effective than morphine and suggest that the Example 1 compound behaves as a central analgesic.

Table 4

Compound	Dose(mg/Kg)	Inhibition(%)
Aspirin(p. o.)	100	0
Piroxicam(p. o.) ¹	100	0
Capsaicin	25	90
Morphine-HCl(s. c.)	2.0	57
	5.0	100
NE-21610(p. o.) ²	200	50
Example 1(s. c.)	0.5	50
	1.0	70
Example 1(p. o.)	1.25	10
	2.5	60
	5.0	80
	7.5	90
Example 1-1-tartarate (p. o.)	1.25	50
	2.5	90
Example 40(p. o.)	100	50
Example 40-HCl(p. o.)	50	67
Example 42(p. o.)	100	40
Example 50(p. o.)	200	38

1. Pfizer, USP 3,591,584

2. P & G, USP 5,045,565

5. Hot-plate Test

Mice were placed on an aluminum plate maintained at $55 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ by a thermo-regulator(Harvard). A glass cylinder, 15cm in height and 15cm in diameter, served to confine the mice to the heated plate. Blowing of the fore paws was used as the end-point for determination of response latency(measured to the nearest 0.1 second). Animals which failed to react within 30 seconds were removed and assigned a 30-second response latency.

The inhibition rates of the compound of Example 1(p. o.) and morphine(s. c.) in the hot plate test were determined by the same equation as used in Tail-flick Test, which are shown in Table 5. This result shows that the compound of Example 1(p. o.) is as effective as morphine(s. c.) and also suggests that the compound of Example 1 behaves as a central analgesic.

Table 5

Compound	Dose(mg/Kg)	Inhibition(%)
Morphine-HCl(s. c.)	2.0	27.5
	5.0	49.0
	10.0	98.0
Example 1(p. o.)	2.5	28.6
	5.0	48.9
	10.0	97.0

6. Tail-pinch test in rats with hyperalgesia induced by Freund's adjuvant

Rats(Sprague-Dawley) weighing 120g to 170g were used. Desiccated *Mycobacterium butyricum*(Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI) was ground in a mortar, suspended in liquid paraffin, sterilized in an autoclave,

and injected(0.5mg in 0.1ml, s.c.) in the distal region of the tail through a 1-inch 21-gauge needle.

Animals so treated exhibited hypersensitivity to the pressure placed on the tail within a few hours of the injection and were used for analgesic testing 18 to 24 hours after injection. The hypersensitivity of the tail was examined as follows: the animal was held comfortably in one hand and gentle pressure was applied with the fingers of the opposite hand to the injected area. This gentle squeeze or "tail pinch" elicited a "squeak" from the animal. Five such stimuli were given at 4-second intervals. If the animal emitted no more than one squeak in five trials, it was recorded as having analgesia and given a rating of 1. If there was more than one squeak, the rating was given the value of 0.

The analgesic activity was determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Analgesic activity} = \frac{\text{Total rating}}{\text{Tested animal number}} \times 100$$

The compound of Example 1, administered two hours before tail-pinch testing perorally, caused a dose related inhibition of adjuvant induced hyperalgesia, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Compound	Dose(mg/Kg)	Number of rats	Analgesic activity(%)
Naproxen ¹	5	7	28.6
Example 1	5	7	45.9
	10	6	66.7

1. Syntex, USP 3,637,767

7. Anti-inflammatory Test

Rats(Sprague-Dawley, female) weighing 100 to 120g were used. Twenty minutes after the test drug was administered(s. c.), carrageenin was injected(0.1ml of 1% solution, s. c.) in the plantar surface of the right hind paw. The volume of the edema was measured with a volumeter(Rehma Volumeter 2060) 3 hours later.

The percentage of inhibition was determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Inhibition(\%)} = \frac{\text{Volume of the carrageenin treated foot} - \text{Volume of the control foot}}{\text{Volume of the control foot}} \times 100$$

The amount of a test compound which is required in obtaining 50% inhibition is designated as ED₅₀.

The inhibitory effects of Example 1 and 8 were comparable to that of Ketoprofen, but significantly superior to that of Aspirin or Naproxen, as shown in table 7.

Table 7

Compound	ED ₅₀ (mg/Kg)	Compound	ED ₅₀ (mg/Kg)
Ketoprofen	7.2	Naproxen	43.0
Aspirin	109	Example 8	16.9
Example 1	4.0		

8. Local Anti-inflammatory Test

Rats(Sprague-Dawley, female) weighing 100 to 120g were used. 20 minutes after the test drug was administered transdermally (another application 7 hours later for double dose experiment), carrageenin was injected(0.1mL of 1% solution, s. c.) into the plantar surface of the right hind paw. The volume of the edema was measured with a volumeter either 1 hour later for single dose experiment or 24 hours later for double dose experiment; and the percentage of inhibition was measured by the same equation as used in Anti-inflammatory Test.

The inhibitory effect of the compound of Example 1 was slightly better than that of Naproxen, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Compound	Single Dose(1 hr)	Double Dose(24 hr)
Naproxen	54%	25%
Example 1	66%	32%

Test of toxicity

In addition, the acute toxicity test for the compounds of the present invention was carried out at LD₅₀ by per os administering the test compounds in varied amounts in a stepwise manner into 5 ICR male mice and 5 ICR female mice(5 weeks old), which were observed for 14 days. The LD₅₀ values of the test compounds are as shown in Table 9.

Table 9

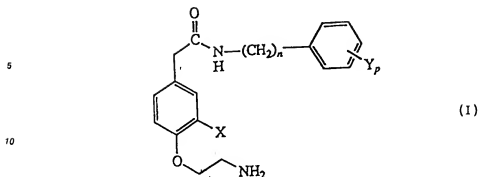
Compound	LD ₅₀ (male), mg/kg	LD ₅₀ (female), mg/kg
Example 1	224	364
Example 8	125	125
Example 14	500	322
Example 18	>2,000	>2,000

Test of mutagenicity

The mutagenicity test for the compound of Example 1 was carried out using *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98 and TA 100 which required histidine for growth, according to the method of Maron and Ames(Mutation Research, 1983, 113, 173-275). The numbers of mutated colonies were not increased at concentrations of 3.2, 16, 80 and 400 μ g/plate for the test compound.

Claims

1. A novel phenylacetamide compound and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, of formula(I)

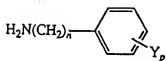


15 wherein:

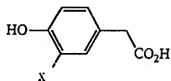
- X is a hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino, R^1 , NR^1R^2 , NHR^1 or OR^1 wherein R^1 and R^2 are an optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl, cycloalkyl or benzyl group, respectively;
- Y, which may be the same or different when p is greater than 1, is a hydrogen, halogen, methylenedioxy, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, R^3 or OR^3 wherein R^3 is an optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl or benzyl group;
- n is an integer from 1 to 6; and
- p is an integer from 1 to 5.
- 20

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein X is a hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino or OR^1 ; Y, which may be the same or different when p is greater than 1, is a hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or R^3 ; n is an integer from 2 to 5; and p is an integer from 1 to 3.
3. The compound of claim 1 wherein X is a halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino or OR^1 ; Y, which may be the same or different when p is 2, is a hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or R^3 ; n is 3 or 4; and p is 1 or 2, wherein R^1 and R^3 are an optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl group, respectively.
4. The compound of claim 3 wherein X is a methoxy group.
5. The compound of claim 3 wherein X is a hydroxy group.
6. The compound of claim 3 wherein X is a nitro or amino group.
7. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of claim 1 wherein the salts are selected from the group consisting of salts obtained by reacting with inorganic acids including hydrochloric acid, hydrogen bromide, sulfuric acid, sodium hydrogen sulfate and carbonic acid; and with organic acids including formic, acetic, oxalic, benzoic, citric, tartaric, gluconic, gestisic, fumaric and lactobionic acids.
8. A process for preparing a compound having formula(I) which comprises the steps of:
- reacting an amine compound of formula(II) with a para-hydroxyphenylacetic acid of formula(III) in the presence of a powdered 3Å, 4Å or 5Å molecular sieve at a temperature ranging from 130° C to 160° C for a period ranging from 2 to 5 hours to produce a compound of formula(IV);
 - reacting the compound of formula(IV) with 1,2-dibromoethane to produce a compound of formula(V);
 - reacting the compound of formula(V) with sodium azide(NaN_3) to produce a compound of formula(VI); and, thereafter,
 - converting the compound of formula(VI) to the compound of formula(I) by reducing the compound of formula(VI) in the presence of a catalyst under an elevated hydrogen pressure:
- 50

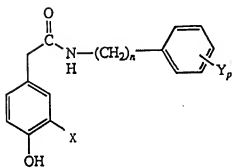
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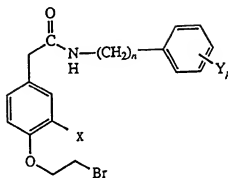
(II)



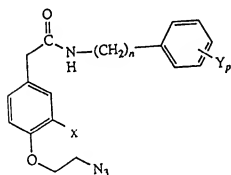
(III)



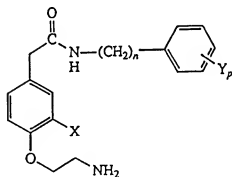
(IV)



(V)



(VI)



(I)

wherein:

X, Y, n and p have the same meanings as defined in claim 1.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active component thereof a phenylacetamide compound of formula(I) as defined in claim 1.